

Future of the A B C Alliance
Mexico's troubles are only a minor factor
considered by the South American re-
publics, according to an important
article in next Sunday's SUN.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and slightly cooler to-day; fair and
warmer to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 365.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TEUTONS GAIN ALONG FRONT OF 500 MILES

Capture Lipsk, in Poland;
Force Invaders in Ga-
licia Nearer Border.

EXPECT GRODNO'S FALL
BEFORE END OF WEEK

Gen. Von Beseler in Com-
mand of Troops Before
Friedrichstadt.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Austro-Ger-
man offensive in Russia, instead of abating,
seems to-night to be growing in intensity
and scope. Yesterday and to-day
blow after blow was driven at the
Russians on practically the entire length
of the battle front from Riga to the line
of the Lipa in Galicia, 500 miles to the
south. And according to the official
German statement to-day the Russians
are in retreat from the northern end of
this long fighting line to its southern
extremity.

Lipsk, twenty miles east of Grodno,
was captured yesterday. The Russians
were driven from Suchodol and Scher-
chow, on the eastern border of the
Bielowieska forest. Scherchow is
thirty-five miles northeast of Brest-
Litovsk.

The bridgehead south of Friedrich-
stadt in the region of Riga is under fire
of the Germans. In the region of Grod-
no, where advances made and to the
south the German and Austrian forces
are approaching Lipsk.

To-day's German statement says that
troops before Friedrichstadt, in the north,
were last mentioned in German des-
patches as the military Governor of
Warsaw. His presence in the north,
Gen. von Beseler, who is now directing
the operations, may indicate that the
General Staff has not been satisfied
with the conduct of operations in the
region of the Lipa. The German forces
captured Antwerp and has since won
a reputation for aggressive work in many
battles.

The rapidity and fierceness of the Aus-
tro-German attack on the remaining Galician
front, started Friday, has not been per-
mitted to slacken. It would appear from
the Vienna reports, and to-night the
Austrians in this region are withdrawing
toward their own frontier as they fight
furious rear guard actions.

Germans May End Offensive.

It is the renewed Galician campaign
just at present is causing the most in-
terest and comment in London. Military
critics conclude without doubt that
the chief object involved is the expulsion
of the Russian forces from the northern
end of the last square foot of
Austrian territory the combined Teutonic
forces will be ready to rest on their
victories and gather new strength for offen-
sive movements intended to drive them.

This theory, however, is not well sup-
ported by the continued aggressiveness
of the German operations in the north.
Since the collapse of the Russian front
in the direction of the Lipa, the German
forces have been steadily pushing forward
toward Dvinsk, Wilna and Pinsk to
Dubno.

Two Official Statements.

The German statement says:
Army group of Field Marshal von
Hindenburg: The troops of Gen. von
Beseler are stationed in the region
bordering the bridgehead south of
Friedrichstadt.

In an engagement east of the Nie-
men the army of Gen. von Eichhorn
reached a point northeast of Ostrow.
An additional 1,500 prisoners and
seven cannon were captured.

In the direction of Grodno the town
of Lipsk, on the Bobr River, was
taken by storm, and the Russian forces
surrendered. The Wilna, a tributary
of the Sulejka, was crossed by our
troops.

On the eastern border of the forest
district east of Bialystok has been
reached at several points.

Army group of Prince Leopold: In
the Bielowieska forest fighting goes on
for possession of the crossing over
the upper Narew. German and Aus-
tro-Hungarian troops, under Gen. von
Woyen, drove the enemy out of his
positions at Suchodol and Scherchow,
and are now closely pursuing him.

Army group of Field Marshal von
Mackensen: In order to render possi-
ble the retreat of their rear guard
divisions through the marsh district
the Russians made a stand once more
yesterday on the line in the Koldubyn
district, south of Kobryn. They were
defeated, although they brought back
and threw into the battle some divi-
sions which previously had been fail-
ing back.

The official Austrian statement, for-
warded by way of Amsterdam, is as
follows:
The armies of Generals Pflanzer,
Blasin and Hothner have advanced to
the Stryva River. All efforts of the
Russians to stop our pursuit were re-
solutely broken at the lower Koropica
River.

The troops of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli
powered strongly defended positions
east of Zloczow on the
Bialokamien line across Toporow to
Radzichow. The Russians were re-
pulsed at several points on this front.

In Volhynia we gained ground on
our advance toward Lutz. Swinkulch
and other places stubbornly defended
by the Russians were taken.

Austro-Hungarian troops in the
Bielowieska region defeated the
Russians near Scherchow, and are
pushing them toward Prushany.

Perhaps the fact that the German

DAUGHTER WEDS DESPITE COMMISSIONER SMITH

Marries Kerner Easton, Young
Lawyer, Although Father
Said Wait.

Announcement was made yesterday of
the marriage last Wednesday of Miss
Margaret Sinclair Smith, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, to Kerner
Easton, a New York lawyer. The mar-
riage took place at Noroton, Conn., and
was performed by the Rev. Hiram Van
Kirk in St. Luke's Church there.

It wasn't exactly an elopement, said
Dock Commissioner Smith, the bride's
father, over the telephone last night
from his country home at Greenwich,
Conn., although the belated announce-
ment and the fact that there had been
no previous word of Miss Smith's en-
gagement led to that belief. Mr. Smith
said:

"I wouldn't call it an elopement. Mr.
Easton and my daughter had been en-
gaged for a year or a year and a half,
but I hadn't been made public because
I had not given my consent. I had put
an embargo on the wedding. They
wanted the embargo taken off and I
didn't want to wait until after the
fall, but you know the ways of young
lovers."

"I was up in the Adirondacks on the
day they got married at Noroton. I
didn't get back here until Sunday, and
that is the reason why the announce-
ment of the marriage wasn't made until
to-day."

Kerner Easton is a lawyer, 31
Broadway. He is about 32 years old.
His home in New York is at 124 West
Eighty-sixth street, where it was said
last night that he was "on his honeymoon
trip." He is a graduate of the Columbia
Law School, and is vice-president and
director of three companies, the Cali-
fornia Petroleum Corporation, the Mex-
ican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Dela-



Mrs. Kerner Easton.

ware, and the Petroleum Transport
Company.

Mr. Smith said last night that Mr.
Easton had been here until Sunday, and
that is the reason why the announce-
ment of the marriage wasn't made until
to-day.

Kerner Easton is the second daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. She was about
with her father in the summer of 1914,
when the Dock Commissioner and many
other Americans were "stranded" in
New York on August 24, 1914, on the
Italian steamer Principe di Udine,
which had been chartered by American
refugees.

KERN LEADS ATTACK ON BIG DEFENCE PLAN

Senate Leader Joined by House
Chief—Kitchen Against
\$500,000,000 Outlay.

CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Adminis-
tration officials let it be known to-day that
as soon as the Arabic crisis may be con-
sidered as settled President Wilson will
concentrate his attention on the national
defence programme.

It is known already that the President
and his advisers are giving careful con-
sideration to the subject of army and
navy increases. It is understood that
strong pressure is being exerted upon
the Administration to adopt a conserva-
tive course in respect of the national
defence policy. This was indicated to-day
by a statement made by Senator Kern of
Indiana, Democratic leader of the Sen-
ate, who was a caller at the White
House.

Senator Kern declared emphatically
that the sentiment of the people in his
section of the country was against the
expenditure of \$500,000,000 on army and
navy increases. He said he thought that
this statement applied with like force to
the sentiment east of the Allegheny.

Mr. Kern's utterance attracted much
attention among persons who are closely
watching developments regarding the
national defence policy, for it has come to
be accepted generally in well informed
circles here that the recommendations
about to be submitted to President Wil-
son by Secretary Daniels and Secretary
Garrison would call for the expenditure
of approximately the amount named.

The Senator would not give his utter-
ance as a challenge to a "big"
army increases which should be author-
ized. He merely declared his opposition
to any such programme. He believed
that they would oppose any appropri-
ations for a considerable number of super-
dreadnoughts. He said the arduous for
"big" navy does not exceed the arduous for
war in Indiana.

"Down my way," he continued, "we
do not believe that at the end of the
war, when all of the belligerent nations
have spent their strength, we need to
fear that any one of them will send
men 3,000 miles across the Atlantic
Ocean to overrun this country of ours."
The utterances of the majority leader
of the Senate are in accord with the
view expressed by Representative Claude
Kitchin of North Carolina, who is slated
to succeed Senator-elect Underwood in
the House leadership.

Since the President authorized the an-
nouncement from the White House more
than a month ago that he is pre-
paring to carry out a programme of adequate
army and navy development there
have been increasing evidences in Lex-
ington of the utterances of the majority
leader of Congress that the
Administration has a hard task before
it in pushing its programme to enact-
ment.

In the midst of these recurrent reports
as to public sentiment President Wilson
is finding it hard to steer a steady
course.

The word which comes from a high
official source, however, is that the Pres-
ident has not wavered because of these
utterances, and that he is pre-
pared to "go through" with the policy
he indicated in the White House an-
nouncement of July 23.

HOUSE STORY ANGERS WILSON.

"Malicious Falshood" Is the
White House Announcement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President
Wilson authorized a White House official
to say to-day that the story of an al-
leged break between the President and
Col. E. M. House "was a wilful and
malicious falshood and the man who
wrote it knew it was a wilful and mal-
icious falshood."

Early in the day the White House
has characterized this story as "pure
rot."

These were perhaps the most vigor-
ous characterizations that have come
from the White House during
President Wilson's Administration.

HOPE TO FIND F-4'S 31 BODIES INTACT

Navy Officials Have the Sub-
marine on Pontoons at
Honolulu.

NEW RECORD IN SALVAGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Officials
of the Navy Department await with great
interest reports from Honolulu relative
to the condition of the bodies in the
wreck of the submarine F-4, which sank
in Hawaiian waters on March 25.

The boat has been lifted to the sur-
face and now lies on pontoons secured
to the quarantine dock at Honolulu.
This is the first time that bodies have
ever been lifted from a depth of 350
feet in water.

Naval experts have two theories as
to the condition of the bodies in the
wreck. One is that they may have
been preserved by a sort of chlorine
gas, generated by a union of salt water
with sulphuric acid from the boat's
batteries. The other is that marine life
may have entered the boat, in which
event it is expected that it will be im-
possible to recognize the remains of any
of the thirty-one men who lost their
lives in the disaster.

The Navy Department has received a
long report on the salvage operations
that resulted in the wreck being brought
to the surface. The work was begun on
March 25, the day the loss was reported
to the naval commander at Honolulu.
It was continued with great energy
despite many difficulties.

The boat was repeatedly lifted a
short distance, only to break from the
cable and sink again. The wreck was
eventually hoisted by a submarine
operating with little hope of success.
Rear Admiral Boush, who succeeded
Rear Admiral Moore in command of
the Pearl Harbor station, gives credit
to Admiral Moore, Naval Constructor
Furor and Lieut. C. E. Smith, and the
divers associated with them for the suc-
cess of the salvage operations.

Admiral Boush's report is in part as
follows:
"On May 22 the F-4 was raised nearly
160 feet and the next day she was raised
some fifty feet more. As she was raised
each day she was towed into shallower
water, so that in case of bad weather or
paring of gear she might not go back to
the 300 feet depth."

"This was particularly necessary, as
the boat was lying originally upon a very
steep slope, virtually a submerged
mountain. After the boat had been
raised to within about fifty feet of the
surface rough weather again delayed
operations and some lines were snapped.
The boat was now within easy diving dis-
tance of the surface and could be thor-
oughly examined by divers."

Upon this examination the condition
of the boat was found to be such that
Naval Constructor Furor considered
there would be undue risk in attempting
to complete the work with the appliances
at hand and recommended that six pon-
toons be constructed and used to com-
plete the lift."

A further report on the condition of
the boat, after the bodies aboard had
been examined, is expected at the Department to-morrow.

TO ENLARGE RUSSIAN CABINET

10 Members to Be Added to Make
It More Representative.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Petrograd des-
patch says that the Russian Cabinet is
to be enlarged by ten members, five
from the Duma and five from the coun-
cil of the Empire. The plan has been
tentatively agreed upon in an endeavor
to make the Government more repre-
sentative of the people.

Various schemes have been suggested,
says the despatch, by which the cabinet
and the Duma might work in greater
unison. A conditional list of the new
cabinet members has been drawn up.

U. OF P.'S EX-COACH PROMOTED.

Vivian Nickalls Gazetted Probationary British Lieutenant.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 30.—Vivian Nickalls,
former coach of the crew of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania, now serving
with the British expeditionary force,
has been gazetted probationary lieuten-
ant of artillery.

TIRPITZ TO TEMPER GERMAN U BOAT WAR

Chancellor Wins Admiral's
Consent to Modification
of Methods.

WANT GOOD WILL OF U. S.

Navy Head Against Disavowal
of Submarine Campaign—
Kaiser a Mediator.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Aug. 30.—
Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-
Hollweg's policy, the keynote of which,
briefly put, is "Keep at peace with the
United States," appears to have gained
the upper hand and is expected to wind
up the German-American controversy
over the Arabic sinking and over the
entire submarine warfare question, mak-
ing it a closed incident to the complete
satisfaction of the United States.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and in-
stigator of the German submarine cam-
paign, after long remonstrance against
all steps of conciliation has finally
bowed to the Chancellor's theories and
has let it be understood—although un-
officially only—that he, too, is strongly
in favor of a continuation, or rather
the reestablishment, of friendly relations
between America and Germany.

This important victory came about at
a conference with Emperor Wilhelm at
the latter's headquarters in the eastern
theatre of war, from which the Chan-
cellor and the Grand Admiral have just
returned. Foreign Minister von Jagow
also attended the meeting. The Em-
peror himself, however, acted as
"mediator" between the Chancellor and
the chief of his navy, finally bringing
them together.

There is one point on which von Tir-
pitz is still holding out and on which no
argument has been able to convince him
thus far. He does not favor a formal dis-
avowal by Germany of the sinking of
the Arabic. His attitude is compre-
hensible, as such a disavowal would
mean a repudiation of his submarine
policy.

This question, however, as to whether
Germany shall or shall not disavow the
Arabic's destruction hinges upon the
nature of the report of the submarine
commander who sank the Arabic.

In the meantime the winning word of
Grand Admiral von Tirpitz to the Chan-
cellor's conciliatory policy is considered
a vital victory. It is pointed out by
some, with reference to the Admiral's
attitude, that he is not entirely ig-
norant of the "human element" in the
German's powerful navy completely
bottled up because of the British block-
ade. The developments in the discon-
tinuance of the submarine warfare
would mean robbing the German navy
chief of his most effective weapon.

And this, after nearly a half century's
arduous preparation, is a hard pill for
him to swallow.

SAY BERLIN LOST RIGHT TO PROTEST BLOCKADE

British Leaders Bid Germany Settle
With U. S. at Own Expense.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Foreign Office,
commenting on the judgments of the
German prize courts in the case of the
submarine F-4, says that it is un-
likely that President Wilson will
lend himself to the compromise offered
by Germany in agreeing to abandon her
submarine policy. It will use its
good offices to modify the British
orders in council. The paper says that
if President Wilson did attempt to in-
terfere Germany would be bound to
accept the British blockade. The point
was made that the German govern-
ment has forfeited all right to protest
against the British blockade. But
aside from all arguments the attitude of
the British Government is as best
she can at her own expense.

The Foreign Office statement practi-
cally maintains that the German prize
courts will hold any British port a base
for military operations, or as a fortified
place, and that any wheat destined for
Great Britain will therefore be treated
as absolute contraband. The statement
says that Germany has forfeited all right
to protest against the British blockade.

A statement was issued at the British
Embassy to-day in which it was declared
that the British Government is not suc-
cessful in the shipment of chemicals
as alleged by Germany. The statement
follows:

"April 15 formal notice was issued by
the British Government that they would
allow vessels carrying two shipments
of dyes, which were paid for by
Germany, to proceed to Germany. The
vessel sailed under a neutral
flag, that the shipments were made
from Rotterdam and the dyes were con-
signed to the Secretary of Commerce for
distribution directly to the textile in-
dustry. This offer, which was refused
by Germany, still holds good."

CRISIS IN PHILADELPHIA.

15,000 Men Lose Work Unless Dyestuffs Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Unless the
general investigators of the Department
of Commerce, now at work in New York,
find some way of relieving the scarcity
of dyestuffs, due to the war, and the in-
ability of the American dyestuff manu-
facturers to produce them, 15,000 men
will be thrown out of em-
ployment in Philadelphia within a
month.

Mr. F. W. Waters, president of the
National Dyestuff Association, says to-
day: "All dye manufacturers in this part
of the country are fast running out of
materials. Soon people will have to wear
more white things. In Philadelphia
about 4,000 men are employed in dye
factories. But the dye factories that are
the only factories that will be affected
by the war are the dyestuff manu-
facturers, rug and carpet making will
also be affected."

George McCarthy, president of the
American Amalgamated Extract Company,
said to-day that the situation was be-
coming very serious and that the first
of the year might see thousands out
of work.

BRITAIN TO LET U. S. GET GERMAN GOODS

Shipments Worth Millions on
Rotterdam Docks to Be
Released.

WILL BE GREAT RELIEF

Action Taken to Indicate That
England Desires to Pla-
cate Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Great Britain
has given assurances to the United
States that a large quantity of goods of
German and Austrian manufacture
contracted for by American importers
prior to March 2, when the British
orders in council became effective, will
soon be released for shipment to this
country.

Most of these goods, said to be valued
at several million dollars, and made up
of chemicals, dyestuff, pharmaceutical
articles and Christmas toys, lie on the
docks at Rotterdam. Whether or not
the concession about to be made by
Great Britain will apply only to the
goods at Rotterdam or be extended to
goods contracted for that are still at the
factory is not definitely known.

An effort will be made by this Govern-
ment to persuade Great Britain to per-
mit the shipment of all German and
Austrian goods contracted for prior to
March 2, whether actual delivery has
been made to the docks or not.

A Relief to Importers.

The concession thus promised by
Great Britain will be a great relief to
American importing houses. The con-
signments in question are, in the main,
articles that are urgently needed in the
United States. For example, it is said
that great quantities of German toys
are involved and that failure of deliv-
ery of such shipments would seriously
affect the holiday trade of many mer-
chants.

The action of Great Britain in making
this concession is regarded as signifi-
cant. The British officials, it is taken
as evidence that Great Britain is an-
xious to placate commercial interests in
the United States and is prepared to go
a considerable distance in making con-
cessions.

On the general question of British in-
terference with American trade, which
is about to be threatened out in diplo-
matic correspondence, the feeling in Wash-
ington has been that Great Britain would
be obliged to give serious consideration
to the protests of this Government, and
in advance of the actual diplomatic ex-
changes are regarded here as encouraging signs.

The fact that Great Britain has de-
cided to lift the blockade to the extent
indicated was communicated to-day to
the State Department by Sir Cecil
Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador's notice that the British
Government is prepared to lift the block-
ade to the extent indicated is regarded
as a significant step. The British Gov-
ernment is prepared to lift the block-
ade to the extent indicated is regarded
as a significant step.

The British authorities had previously
declined to enter into informal negotia-
tions with the trade advisers of the De-
partment in any cases involving ship-
ments suspended as the result of the
blockade. When this Government learned
that private interests had been success-
ful in having such goods released the
matter was taken up with London. Ac-
cordingly, assurances have been given
by the British Ambassador that he will
consider with the trade advisers of the
Department any cases where the British
orders in council have caused "undue
hardship" to American shippers.

Importers who are interested in goods
of German and Austrian origin that were
purchased prior to March 2 may submit
an absolute contraband list to the
conditions of contract.

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American Amalgamated Extract Company,
said to-day that the situation was be-
coming very serious and that the first
of the year might see thousands out
of work.

DRIVE OUT INVISIBLE RULE AND BOSSES, URGES ROOT; SHORT BALLOT ADOPTED



Elihu Root.

From his most recent photograph, taken while presiding over the Con-
stitutional Convention at Albany.

RICH MAN IS ARRESTED FOR LARGE FORGERIES

Barnhardt, Captured in St.
Louis, Said to Have Netted
\$1,000,000 in 20 Years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—James
Barnhardt was arrested in St. Louis to-
day by four detectives on charges of big
forgeries extending over a long period.
His wife was with him at the time, and
when taken Barnhardt said as he fol-
lowed his captors:

"Well, dear, I guess this is about
the end."

The detectives say that in the ar-
rest of Barnhardt after a search of six
years they have captured the most dan-
gerous, astute and successful criminal
in the United States. The prisoner,
they assert, has confessed fraudulent
transactions which extend over twenty
years and which were staged in almost
every big city in the country. He has
been arrested only three times—once in
Kansas City, once in St. Louis, and
once in New York.

For ten years Barnhardt has lived in
a fine home in Forest City, N. Y., where
he was the leading citizen of the town
and director in the largest bank.

For years Barnhardt has made per-
fected copies of the country and the
world, and has netted thousands of dol-
lars. The police charge that on each of
these trips he obtained large loans on
fraudulent titles.

As "John W. Kline" Barnhardt is said
to have appeared here in 1898 and re-
presented himself as a man of independent
means. He got a \$10,000 cash loan
from a local bank, and has since been
charged with forgery and grand larceny. He
pleaded guilty to the latter and served
two years in prison.

Barnhardt sought owners of valuable
real estate and told them he wanted to
buy property. On the pretence that he
wanted the property he obtained the deed.
Then a clever forgery of the document would be
made, and Barnhardt would appear in a
community and negotiate the loan. The
word came to-day that the prisoner more
than \$1,000,000, the police say.

FRANCE WILL EXPORT WINE.

All Allied countries and the U. S.
to Get Product as Usual.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 30.—The appeal to
France from the British wine importers
that the prohibition against the export-
ation of wines to Great Britain be raised
has met with quick response. The
Word came to-day that the prohibition
is not to be exerted against any of the
allies of France or against America.

CHEAPER WINES FOR N. Y.

California Products, Except Cham-
pagne, to Have a Lower Rate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Broadway
will get its cheapest wine from Cal-
ifornia at a cheaper rate of trans-
portation than heretofore, but not its
champagne.

The Interstate Commerce Commission
has just approved the application of the
Southern Pacific and Santa Fe to make
a joint rate on the favored products to
transport to the Atlantic only at
45 cents a hundred.